THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than 1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have done presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

ACCEPTED.—The "Huntingdon Infantry," Capt. A. S. Harrison, and the "Scott Infantry," Huntingdon Furnace, Capt. Geo. Dare, are the two companies accepted from this county for three years, by the Governor, under the law organizing the militia of the State. Other companies in the county are ready, but will not be accepted until there are more men called for by the President. All who are anxious may have an opportunity of serving their country, in camp and in the battle field, before the war is over. While at home every man should give his attention to the industry of the country, particularly to the agricultural interest.

THE FIRST BOQUET.—Last week we received from Mrs. J. M. Cunningham a very handsome boquet of early garden flowers, for which we offer thanks. There is nothing we take more pleasure in receiving than a handsome assortment of flowers.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the ladies belonging to the Soldiers' Aid Society, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M., to decide as to the disposition of the clothing on hand.

☞The publication of the *Broad Top Miner* will be resumed this week at Coalmont.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COFFEE RUN, May 15, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE: Ho! look this way and behold the third bright constellation which yesterday appeared in the national firmament of Coffee Run.—About 4½ o'clock, P. M., a large and beautiful flag was flung to the breeze amidst the deafening cheers of nearly two hundred sound and avenging people of both sexes. We extend our most serious and heart-felt thanks to Capt. J. H. Wintrode, who delivered what may be termed an uncontaminated, soul-stirring, patriotic speech.—Also, to the ladies who gave a most bountiful supper to the whole assembly. After supper, we were quite amusingly entertained by Mr. Joseph March, who exhibited his skill on horseback. The whole crowd was raised to the highest pitch of astonishment upon seeing the expertness and activity of Mr. March. He is a member of the Light Horse Company, under Capt. Wilson, and I venture to say he will not be excelled by any of the chivalrous sons of that company.

Yours, MOUNTAINEER.

HAWN'S SCHOOL HOUSE, May 18, 1861.

WM. LEWIS, Esq.:—Permit me, through your columns, to report the proceedings of a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Juniata township, held this afternoon, for the purpose of raising a Union pole. At about 3½ P. M., the raising commenced; the first effort was unsuccessful, in consequence of the insufficiency of one of the splices, together with the absence of sufficient ropes and tackle, the procuring of which was entrusted to one of the citizens of the township, who, for some cause, was not present. The break, however, was soon mended, and all things being adjusted, the pole was seen gradually but surely approaching its wonted position. In a few minutes the stars and stripes, together with a beautiful pennon, were seen floating to the mountain breeze at a distance of 115 feet from the ground. The flag is a very pretty one, and is the work of the patriotic ladies of Juniata. God bless the ladies! their patriotism appears to know no limit, and their *Union* sentiments are unprecedented in boundless magnitude. After vociferous and long continued cheering for the flag, the Constitution, &c., the crowd withdrew to the school house adjoining, for the purpose of formally organizing the meeting. On motion, James Johnston, Esq., was selected as President, Wm. Geisinger and Wm. Dean, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, Maj. Wm. Speck, Secretary. Speeches were made by Maj. J. H. O. Corbin, A. L. Grim and Frank Zentmire, who made the surrounding hills echo with their patriotic eloquence. The whole proceedings were diversified by several patriotic songs sung by Col. Wm. J. Geisinger and others, with the choruses of which, the very hearers seemed to be filled by the united voices of the whole assembly. After three cheers for the ladies, and three times three hearty cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, the assembled hundreds withdrew to their respective homes. SPECTATOR.

The Past Six Weeks.

Let us look back to the 4th of March of the present year, when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of these United States, when the official robes were thrown upon his shoulders, when he was required to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and preserve, protect, and defend it against all its enemies. See what followed this inauguration. The people of the Southern States, declared the inaugural address to be of a warlike character; they formed themselves into conventions; they seceded from this glorious Union; they ratified their own Constitution; and they brought about a civil war.

Fort Sumpter, one of our strongholds, was taken by them, and emboldened by this victory, they attacked and destroyed other property that belonged to the Federal Government, and even threatened the Capitol, where fifteen Presidents have already governed. Immediately were the Federal forces ordered out by Lincoln, and thousands flocked under the banners of Freedom, to defend that "shrine of each patriot's devotion"—Washington.

Little exciting war news has occurred since the Secessionists have found that we are prepared to defend the city of Washington to the last; each army is awaiting the attack of the other; our important posts and strongholds are being vigilantly guarded, and strongly reinforced. Every town and city that is likely to be attacked, is supplied generously with Union-loving soldiers and citizens.

The time has come for every one, from the boy of 18 to the man of 45, to defend himself and his home against invading hosts of rebels, traitors and conspirators. Every one between those ages should, to the best of his ability, be accustomed to the use of the rifle or the musket, so that when they are called upon, they will be ready to fight and conquer.

YOUNG AMERICA.

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

Liberty Pole Raising in Cassville.

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Cassville and vicinity, held a short time ago, it was resolved that the stars and stripes—the emblem of Liberty and Union—should flaunt in the breeze from the summit of Shirley's Knob, a bold elevation whose top reaches several hundred feet above the level of the village and the surrounding valley of Trough Creek, so that the world might see that the people of this locality were true and unfaltering in their devotion to our venerated Union. Dr. H. L. Brown was appointed chairman of a committee raised for the purpose of procuring a suitable flag, and Christian Miller selected as chairman of a committee to prepare a pole.—Saturday, May 18., at 2 o'clock P. M., was the time fixed for the commencement of the patriotic work.

The day came and with it came hundreds of patriots from the adjacent villages and townships, Old and young, male and female were anxious to witness the exercises of the day. The Scott Artillery, commanded by Capt. Simeon Wright, added interest to the occasion by their martial bearing and stirring music. At the appointed hour, the assembled people proceeded to the site selected for the pole, and all things being in readiness, the arrangements complete and perfect, strong arms, actuated by patriotic hearts, soon raised the towering mast, with its star-emblazoned ensign, amid the strains of enlivening music and the cheers of the multitude, to its appointed place.

The people then repaired to the village beneath. A public meeting was organized by the selection of Capt. SIMEON WRIGHT, of Union township, as President, JAMES ENTREKIN, of Hopewell, tp., JOSHUA GREENLAND, Esq., and A. W. EVANS, of Cassville, and GEO. W. HAZZARD, of Union tp., as Vice Presidents, and *James E. Glasgow, Esq.*, of Union tp., *D. Clarkson, Esq.*, of Cassville, and *J. Simpson Africa, Esq.*, of Huntingdon, Secretaries.

Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Dr. J. H. Wintrode, of Penn township, Rev. Chenowith, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, and Rev. C. Graham. These addresses abounded in patriotic expressions of devotion to our glorious Union and its time-honored banner which has emerged to glorious victory without a single stripe tattered or a star obliterated, from the smoke and carnage of full many battle-fields. May it be so forever!

The meeting adjourned and thus closed an eventful and memorable day in the history of Cassville.

VIATOR.

Our Army Correspondence.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 20.

ED. GLOBE:—I have just bid goodbye with the Commander at Camp Slifer, Gen. Williams, with Colonels Irwin, Meredith, and Emory—their respective staff and company officers. Taken as a Brigade, I have never seen so fine a body of soldiers, active, intelligent and patriotic—under very active drill—men obedient, and officers kind, consequently rapid progress is being made, preparatory to the great contest for Constitutional liberty, and equality of rights.

From present indications, the contest will soon be begun. Eight hundred Virginia troops encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite the town of Williamsport, Maryland, on last Saturday evening. It is said that the Union feeling is being overpowered by military force in all that region. Union men are fast flying north—we see them every day in the cars, many of them having left their homes in the night.

For what purpose these troops have taken the above position, we are not informed, but suspicions and surmises suggest a double purpose,—first to carry the Secession candidates at the election; second, to invest Williamsport, it being a great grain and provision depot, and a point where the Secession army can get supplies. The above report came by the Hagerstown cars this morning, and raised very considerable excitement about town and Camp.

There are now about 3000 troops in Camp Slifer and Camp Irwin, near this place. So many good officers and *good men*, as soldiers, were perhaps never collected at one Camp, without special selection, in this or any State before. I would not attempt to make a distinction between Colonels, Majors, or Captains—all, every one is ambitious, attentive and faithful in duty.

Order prevails in and around the Camp. Preaching, morning and evening yesterday. No liquor allowed on the ground, nor none sold to anybody in town on the Sabbath. Many of the soldiers were to be seen sitting in their tents reading the Bible, others singing hymns. All seemed contented and happy, and join, with cheerfulness, and without distinction of political party feelings, or religious sectarianism, in support of the Government, the Constitution, and the flag of our common Country. Ever yours,

OLD SOLDIER.

☞Hardee's Military Tactics for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

General Orders, No. 11.

HEAD QUARTERS, P. M.
Harrisburg, May 18, 1861.

I. In obedience to an Act of the Assembly, entitled "an Act to create a loan, and to provide for arming the State," approved 15th May, A. D. 1861. The following allotment of the fifteen (15) regiments directed in the Act is made, and is hereby apportioned to the different counties in the State.—The leading basis of said apportionment being the amount of population in the different counties; while keeping in view the numbers already taken into the United States service, yet discriminating in favor of the agricultural counties, believing that sound policy dictates the importance of not interfering with their productive power.

Name of County.	No. Companies to which entitled.
Adams	1
Allegheny	8
Armstrong	1
Beaver	2
Bedford and Fulton	3
Berks	3
Blair	1
Bradford and Sullivan	3
Bucks	3
Butler	2
Cambria	1
Centre	1
Chester	4
Clearfield, Elk and Forest	2
Clarion and Jefferson	2
Clinton	1
Columbia	2
Crawford	3
Cumberland	3
Dauphin	2
Delaware	2
Erie	3
Fayette	2
Franklin	3
Green	1
Huntingdon	2
Indiana	2
Juniata and Mifflin	1
Lancaster	4
Lawrence	1
Lebanon	2
Lehigh	2
Luzerne	2
Lycoming	2
Mercer	2
McKean and Potter	1
Montgomery	3
Mountour	1
Monroe	1
Northampton	1
Northumberland	2
Perry	2
Philadelphia	26
Schuylkill	2
Snyder	1
Somerset	1
Susquehanna and Tioga	4
Union	1
Venango	2
Warren	1
Washington	3
Wayne and Pike	3
Westmoreland	4
Wyoming	1
York	3
Number of Companies	142

II. Each company will consist of 77 men, not over 45 nor under 18 years of age, of good physical strength and vigor.

A company will consist of

1 Captain,
1 First Lieutenant,
1 Second Lieutenant,
4 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
2 Musicians,
64 Privates.
—
77 in all.

III. Any company or companies desiring to offer their services to the State from the counties named, whose services have not been heretofore offered, are required to forward their application within five days from date of this order. In the event of no company or less than the allotted number of companies from any county offering their services within the specified time, them the number of *companies deficient will be allotted to other* counties.

IV. The captains of companies, whose services have been or will be offered under this requisition, will be duly notified as to their acceptance by the authorized Department, and until orders to march are given, no expense will be incurred by the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aid de Camp.

The Stay Law.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—The following is a true copy of the bill, relative to judgments and executions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained after the date hereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice, or aldermen having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, of said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the court, judge, or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the *bona fide* owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of any stage of the proceedings, before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed, as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral. *And provided further,* That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. *And provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six month's arrearages of interest. *Provided,* That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. *And, provided, further,* That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 20.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5 12½@5 50
Common and Superfine	$4 37½@4 62½
Rye Flour	$3 50
Corn Meal	$3 87½
Extra White Wheat	$1 40@1 50
Fair and Prime Red	$1 35@1 38
Rye	75
Corn, prime Yellow	63
Oats	33
Clover seed, @ 64 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Timothy	$2 75@2 87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1 10
Red Wheat	$1 00
Rye	60
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4 00
Flaxseed	1 00
Dried Apples	1 25
Butter	12
Eggs	7
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

MARRIED,

BELL—GREENLAND—On the 16th inst., by Rev. C. Graham, at the residence of Mr. Bell's father, in Cassville, Mr. J. PARKE BELL, of Sabbath Rest, Blair county, Pa., and Miss AGNES GREENLAND, of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

We, ("Ex-R.") were present to witness the union of this happy pair, and to partake of the "good things" attendant upon such occasions. John is a Union man, out and out; and amid the excitement of the times, has found time to prove himself a friend of Union, and obedient to the laws of the land. We congratulate him upon his choice, for he was a lucky fellow in securing so amiable and beautiful a lady. On the other hand, the bride made a wise choice, and we congratulate her upon the selection she made.—We wish them success through life, and hope their pathway may ever be strewn with flowers even more beautiful than those worn by the bride on the nuptial occasion.—All hands return thanks for the large share of cake sent them, and join with us in wishing the Union party happiness unalloyed.

DIED,

LONG.—In Portstown, on the 16th inst., of croup, ANNIE KATE, youngest daughter of William and Sarah Long, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Far from this world of toil and pain,
She's present with the Lord;
The sufferings of her mortal life,
End in a rich reward.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Coffee Run and Newburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., under the Firm of Simon Cohn & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts are requested to settle without delay. Books at Coffee Run with S. Cohn, and Newburg books with Wm. March.

SIMON COHN,
WILLIAM MARCH,
JOSEPH MARCH.

Coffee Run, May 15, 1861.4t.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of June next, all the right, title and interest of John Morningstar, dec'd., of, in and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the north-west by land, now or late, of James Entrekin, Esq., on the north-east by lands of Michael Stone, on the south-west by lands of Frederick Crum and Henry Hess, and by other lands, containing Ninety Acres, net measure, be the same more or less, upon which tract there is a Large Log Dwelling House, 45 acres of newly cleared land, the balance being well timbered, an excellent spring of water, young fruit trees, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.—Attendance given by the Administrators of said dec'd.

JOHN BEAVER,
PHILIP GARNER,
Admrs.

May 21, 1861.

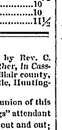
PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colts, Sharpe's, Smith & Hesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Pa.

May 21, 1861.

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,



Containing full instructions for the Recruit, in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, by Lieut. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER.

This work contains 103 new illustrations designed expressly for this work; it is gotten up in the best style, and meets with a very ready sale. IT IS APPROVED OF OFFICIALLY.

Every person anxious to learn to drill should have this work. PRICE 25 CENTS. For Sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue, and in pursuance of an order issued at the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, on 15th of April 1861, the undersigned Committee of Samuel Beck will expose to public sale on the premises, in the whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers, on Saturday the 25th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described tract or parcel of land situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, about one half mile west of Warriorsmark, the road from that place to Birmingham running through the same—containing 71 acres more or less, principally wood land, adjoining lands of Jacob Nearhood on the east, land of George and Jacob Neat noof on the north, David Beck on the West, and Jacob Beck on the south—about 12 acres thereof cleared—subject to an alleged outright and right of way in G. & J. H. Shoenberger. Diagrams may be seen by calling on the undersigned.

TERMS—One half cash on confirmation of the sale, balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

WM. HUTCHINSON,
Committee of Samuel Beck.

Warriorsmark, April 25, 1861.

BOOTS & SHOES!

A NEW STOCK.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.

All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are requested to call and examine my stock.

L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, May 3. 1861.

DALIAHS! DALIAHS!!

DALIAHS!!!

THOMAS TWEED, informs the public that he has on hand Dalish Plants of almost every shade and color—first class 18 cents, 2d class 13 cents. Also, an assortment of other Flower Plants.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1861.-3t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George Noss, administrator of *Harper Wilson, dec'd.*, among those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in this matter on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said estate should present them before the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

JOHN REED,
May 14, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to ascertain the heirs due to the heirs of Joseph Wagoner, dec'd., and report appropriation, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Blair & Speer, on Saturday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, May 14, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

REMOVAL—

FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER

Inform the people generally that they have removed to the shop lately occupied by Bergans & Grim. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to *all* who may give them work.

They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.

Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.-3m.*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 25, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

May 3, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS in general,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

County Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *ready profits* in cash, are better than *no crop upon book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just bought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMEN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers,* and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons.* Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash. CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times,* and a copy of the Map of *Ancient Jerusalem,* may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861.-tf.

ROHRER'S
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, *believing that business men care little about speculating* time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

The Latest News.

"Occasional," correspondent of the *Press*, under date of 19th inst., says:

"It is stated that later news from Europe leads the Administration to anticipate a less cordial support by England and France of the policy adopted towards the seceded States than was looked for two days ago.—Should these two great Powers attempt to treat the Davis Piracy as a Government, to disregard the protest of the Administration, and to force the blockade, the war will extend from the New World to the Old. In such an event, we shall have a clean open field, on a clean open issue. It will be the battle of every element of slavery against every element of liberty. The end would be reached through bloodshed, but the victory would be with the right.

"The preparations of the Administration for a long and comprehensive campaign, though secretly made are stupendous. Up to this moment they are not based upon the contingency of a war with foreign countries; but the spirit of the people will sustain any expenditure that may be deemed necessary to vindicate the Government against European as well as domestic foes."

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that the Confederate Congress has resolved to remove the capitol to Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place with the least possible delay. Major General Butler will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his headquarters as the commandant of the new Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These facts are significant of future events.

A private letter, dated on Friday, on board the U. S. Frigate Minnesota, in Hampton Roads, says: We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Shewell's point, and if they do, we shall attack them.

The health of the volunteers in and around the Capitol continues unusually good.

CAAMBERSBURG, May 19.—The Confederate troops on Friday last, visited a Maryland farmer, three miles below Harper's Ferry, and killed seven hogs and drove off three head of cattle in broad daylight. They have committed similar depredations in Maryland for ten miles above the Ferry, and these visits are occurring daily.

Unionists, driven out of Virginia, are arriving here daily, and sorrowful stories are related by many.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Important military movements are expected to begin to-day, but nothing definite concerning them has yet been made public.

There is no positive news from Virginia, but it is believed that the forces collected to resist the Federal troops, have been exaggerated.

Several regiments are under marching orders and only waiting for the word.

It is the general impression here that a movement on Harper's Ferry will take place this week.

The Day of Jubilee has come, and the 30,000 troops remaining in and about this city are rejoicing that they are so soon to show of what metal they are made. That Richmond is the point of early attack is no longer a matter of doubt, but which route the force will go is undeveloped.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Three companies U. S. Artillery from Fort Randall, Minnesota, under command of Major Getty, arrived here yesterday morning and encamped on the Orphan's Asylum lot. They left for Camp Dennison this morning. There are now 16,000 Ohio volunteers encamped there.

From the South.

On yesterday the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*, of the 7th inst., was placed in our hands. We make a few selections from its editorials and leave our readers to make their own comments:

"The North is bankrupt. Her people must imigrante to the West or starve."

"The States of New York and Pennsylvania and the New England States do not produce annually enough meat and bread to feed their population for six months in the year, and (except a little wool) produce nothing with which to clothe them. Their soil is extremely sterile, and it would require many years manuring to make it capable of supporting the present population.—They cannot produce their own food and clothing and will have nothing wherewith to purchase it.

"When he (Buchanan) determined upon a line of action which drove from his Cabinet all the Southern gentlemen in it, he became the precursor, and nothing more, of the hideous Illinois Baboon."

"Probably Mr. Buchanan, after all did as well as any other Northern man could have done; for, from the nature, education and the structure of their society, faith and truth are impossible amongst them, save in rare exceptional cases, and his was far from being one of these."

"A few days more and the people of this State will surely see an Abolition army on their soil."

Arming the Militia of the State.

We publish below several sections of the bill which passed the Legislature last week, and approved by the Governor, providing for the loan of *three million of dollars*, for the purpose of arming the militia forces of the State. The loan is to be taken on certificates or bonds of the Commonwealth. bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and which bonds and certificates shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose. These bonds and certificates are not to be issued for a less sum than twenty-five dollars, and no certificate or bond is to be negotiated for less than its par value.

The bill also provides for the complete organization of the militia force of the State. by the appointment of a proper person of competent military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the military forces of the State. This appointment has already been made in the person of Gen. George A. McCall, of Chester county.

One of the most judicious and patriotic provisions of this bill is that which legalizes the appropriation of money by the commissioners of the several counties in the State, for the purpose of supporting the families of such of the volunteers who have or may leave the said counties unable to make such provision themselves.

SEC. 12. That it shall not be lawful for any volunteer soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of this State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct for troops for the service of the United States; and no volunteer soldier shall be allowed by the Governor to leave the State until fully armed and equipped for effective service.

SEC. 14. That the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall constitute a board of relief, to meet monthly, or as often as they find necessary, at the office of the Commissioners, and, upon reasonable claim or suggestion, furnish such amount of support or relief in each individual case as they may deem equitable and proper for the families, or for persons resident in their respective counties, heretofore in any degree dependent upon such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, under orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth during the existence of the present exigencies of the General Government, the claims or suggestions for such relief to be made in writing, setting forth the facts of the case, with such proofs and verifications as the board may require, and to be filed in the office as vouchers for any payments which may be made thereon, payments for relief to be made on orders drawn in the usual form, with an indorsement on the back of each "issued by the board of relief," which indorsement shall be signed by one of the Associate Judges; and all the vouchers and the orders issued thereon shall be duly audited by the County Auditors or other proper authorities, and published in the annual statement of the public expenditures of said counties; if it shall be found requisite by the Commissioners of any county within this Commonwealth, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a temporary loan, or loans, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, to carry into effect the measures of relief provided by this Act. *Provided*, That all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth for the support of the families of the volunteers mustered into service, are hereby legalized and declared to be in full force, until the provisions of this section are carried into effect by the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities, of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have born or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers or of their families or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State, or of the United States in the present exigency of the country: *Provided*, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mill upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county: *And provided further*, That all loans heretofore negotiated or moneys borrowed by any county, city or borough for the purposes aforesaid, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued or to be issued therefore are hereby made good and valid, and that all appropriations heretofore made or to be made by county commissioners or municipal authorities, for the purpose of arming or equipping volunteers, or for the relief of their families, are hereby legalized and shall be allowed them on the settlement of their accounts, as other payments are by law allowed.

SEC. 16. That in case any soldier shall die after being mustered into the service of the United States or of this State, leaving a widow and minor children or a minor child under the age of fourteen years, the mother of such minor or minors shall receive eight dollars per month from this State, for the term of five years, unless all such minors shall, before the expiration of said five years, be of the age of fourteen, or unless she or they receive a pension, from the United States. If such widow die or marry before the expiration of said five years, such pension from the time of such death or marriage, shall go to the support of such minor child or children as are then living.

SEC. 18. That all incorporated Universities, Colleges and Academies in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to establish in connection with their several institutions a military professorship for the education of young men in military discipline and the art of war.

SEC. 19 That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers composing the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, and to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery.—The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the commander-in-chief may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasions, and further to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions may be made by the President of the United States.

SEC. 20. That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers aforesaid, shall cause two or more camps of instruction, not exceeding eight, to be formed in different sections of the State, for the accommodation and instruction of said troops, and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill masters, with the rank and pay of captain, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art, conforming as near as may be to the plan of instruction, rules, regulations and discipline adopted for similar troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 21. That the commander-in-chief shall cause the troops aforesaid to be drilled and instructed in such encampments for and during such periods of time as he may deem necessary to perfect them in the military art.

SEC. 22. That the said corps shall receive the same pay and rations when under such instructions in said camps, or in the active service of the United States, as similar troops receive when in the service of the United States, and that said troops shall, when not under such instruction in camp, or in the service of the State or United States, at all times hold themselves in readiness at their respective residences to be called into the service of the State, or upon requisition of the United States, and shall be required to provide and keep in repair suitable armories for the safe keeping and preservation of their arms and accoutrements.

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief and adjutant general, to procure and furnish arms and accoutrements and a uniform dress suitable for said troops, at the charge of the State, and the captains of the several companies composing said regiments shall be required to receipt to the adjutant general for said arms, accoutrements and uniform dress, and shall further give bond to the Commonwealth, with surety in such sum as the Governor shall direct, to be approved by the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which such captains may reside, conditioned for the safe keeping and delivery over to the adjutant general of such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for their respective companies, upon demand legally made by the adjutant general, and the said bonds when so approved shall be filed in the office of the adjutant-general.

SEC. 24. That the several companies and regiments composing said volunteers corps shall be entitled to elect, and the Governor shall commission, officers similar in number and rank to those allowed like troops in the army of the United States: *Provided*, That the Governor shall have power to appoint and commission chaplains for said corps, and to designate their rank.

SEC. 25. That no troops shall be kept in camp longer than three moths at any one time, except the Governor shall, upon the expiration of said three months, deem the longer continuance of said troops necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth, or shall have a requisition for troops from the President of the United States.

SEC. 27. That the Governor and Adjutant General be and are hereby authorized and required to procure and furnish at the earliest possible time after the troops provided for in this bill shall have been supplied, not exceeding one thousand stand of modern arms and accoutrements for each of the counties of this commonwealth bordering on the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia lines, to be received by the county commissioners of the respective counties for the purpose of arming organized troops for the defence of said counties, and for such other military service contiguous to their borders, as they may be called upon to perform, and the county commissioners of said county shall respectively execute a bond in the name and behalf of such county, in such sum as the Governor shall direct, conditioned for the safe keeping and delivery over to the Adjutant General all such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for the purpose aforesaid at such times as the Governor may direct, and the bonds so executed shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General.

SEC. 28. That the Governor and the Adjutant General be, and are hereby authorized and required as soon a possible to procure suitable arms accoutrements sufficient to arm the volunteer companies of this State now or here after to be regularly organized under existing laws, and further to collect and contract for the remodelling of all such military arms belonging to the State as are or have become deficient and unfit for modern service: *And provided further*, That before any arms are delivered to any volunteer companies, or home guards, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States, and to obey all lawful orders of such officers as may be placed over them by proper authority: *And provided further*, That so much of any law heretofore existing authorizing members of volunteer companies to receive pay for any military parading not in the actual service of the State, is hereby suspended during the existence of the present war, and the military tax now imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth to meet the expenses of the militia mustered into active service.

Robert J. Walker on the Union.

Speech Delivered at Staten Island.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. R. J. Walker, at the late Union Mass meeting in Staten Island, New York. Mr. Walker said:

This is no gala occasion, no fourth of July commemorating the birthday of our country, but a meeting to prevent its death. This is, indeed, a struggle for the life of the nation, to decide if we have a country, or whether the flag of the Republic waves over a mere organized anarchy, to be succeeded by military despotism. Our fathers believed that they had founded a Government—that they had made a Union which was indissoluble, and, for eighty years our progress was unexampled in the history of the world.—The question now is, shall we sustain that Government, or shall we substitute in its place the fatal doctrine of secession. This word secession was unknown to the founders of the Republic; it was first interpolated into our political vocabulary in 1830, when South Carolina attempted to destroy the Union. It was then condemned by all the other States, and especially by Mr. Madison, the then great surviving founder of the Constitution. No such word, or any of similar import, is to be found in the Constitution. That instrument was what its framers called it, "a Constitution," "the supreme law," "a Government," and not a mere league or compact. The language was not that of agreement or treaty, but the majestic words announced by the people of the United States, we "ordain and establish" this Constitution. It was made supreme over State laws and State Constitutions, and placed beyond State power by any State action whatsoever; it was made of perpetual obligation upon every State, in the language of Washington, it created "an indissoluble Union." Of all the great framers of the Constitution, Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, and their illustrious compeers, all condemned the doctrine of secession, and pronounced the American Union "indissoluble." Indeed, even if the Constitution were a compact to which the States only were parties, this pretended reserved right of any one of these parties to destroy the compact at pleasure, would be in itself the climax of political absurdities. If this doctrine of secession be founded in truth, we have never had "a Government," "a Constitution," "a supreme law," but a mere voluntary association, from which each State might withdraw at pleasure, not in time of peace only but in war, and thus have provided in framing the Government for its destruction. To have inserted the right of secession in the Constitution, would have been to inscribe its own death warrant on the face of that instrument. Yet the contest in which we are engaged is to establish or overthrow this anarchical doctrine of secession, and this contest can close only in the triumph or defeat of the Government. If defeated on such a question as this, it will be in vain hereafter, to speak of the American Government. We will have no Government, and will have acknowledged that we never can establish any hereafter. The great experiment of popular liberty will then have failed; it will have failed here and everywhere, now and forever. We are asked to recognize the Government of the so-called Confederate States. We have no such power; it is forbidden by the Constitution; and if we had such a power, to acknowledge such a Government would be to admit the right of secession, and, thus to commit political suicide. Let such a disintegration be once established, and disorganization and secession will become our normal condition, the law of our system. When the South will have separated from the North, how soon will the States of the Pacific separate from those on the Atlantic; the West from the East, and the centre from both sections, until we shall become separate and independent States, engaged in perpetual warfare at home, and the scorn and contempt of all the nations of the world? When I look at the map of this great Republic, and behold it stretching in majestic grandeur from ocean to ocean, and from the Northern lakes to the Gulf, I can never consent to its dismemberment, and, more especially, can I never agree to leave the mouth of the Mississippi in the hands of any foreign Power. That stream is the great artery through which flows the life-blood of the nation, and to sever it is death. If we recognize this so-called Government, they will become to us a foreign and independent nation.

They will make treaties first, and then alliances with foreign and with hostile Powers. Do they not now ask the aid of England and of France?—Do they not already offer them favorable treaties? And how soon, in the certain collision of interests, will we not be called upon to contend with them in alliance with European monarchies? What guarantee have we that they will continue the republican system, and how soon may they inaugurate a monarchy along our whole conterminous boundary? Already they have formed what they call a Government, a Constitution without submitting it to the vote of the people. Already they have violated the great fundamental principle of popular liberty, and upon its ruins they may soon establish a monarchy, or what is more probable, a military despotism, in defiance of that clause of the Constitution which requires us to maintain in each State a "republican Government." No, we can never recognize this so-called Government without overthrowing our own. We can never admit their independence without destroying our own liberty. The struggle is, indeed, for the life or death of the Republic, and we must fight it out to the last with a power and energy worthy the majesty of the American people, and commensurate with the magnitude of the issues that are involved. We shall fight for our country, for our Union, and for the Constitution. We shall fight under that sacred flag which floated over the army of Washington, and which is consecrated by a thousand memories of kindred glory and renown. And what flag have they? They have none rightfully whatever; but what they have is composed of seven stars which, with bloody hands, they have dared to attempt to snatch from the banner of the American Union. Never shall they tear any one of those stars from that banner. Never shall they divide an acre of the soil, or separate a drop of the waters of this great Republic. The fatal word secession is inscribed upon their flag, treason and rebellion are written there, and death to all popular liberty would soon be inscribed upon their banner, and regard for their welfare as well as our own forbids the separation. No! we cannot surrender this Union without a base and cowardly abandonment of a solemn trust committed to us by our forefathers, for the benefit of our country and of mankind. We are the sentinels that guard the last great citadel of human liberty, and if we betray our trust we shall have written not only the epitaph of our own freedom, but have inscribed thereon in letters never to be effaced the fatal words, *Man is incapable of self-government.* If we cannot perpetuate this Union, and maintain this Government and this Constitution, founded by Washington and the sages and patriots of the Revolution, how vain and idle the hope of preserving any disintegrated fragmentary dismembered system which we might substitute in its place? No! it is this Government and this Union, all whole and inviolate, or no Government and no Union whatsoever. Who would respect our wretched flag with so many stars torn from our banner? Who would regard our Government, thus fallen, dismembered and disgraced? Methinks I hear the derision of Europe and the scoffs of tyrants exulting over the fall of the American Union, and the downfall of the liberties of the world! No! my fellow citizens, we cannot surrender this flag, or strike a single star from the great constellation. We must struggle, now and forever, the hydra of Secession, or it will involve us all in one common ruin. But let us now crush the monster, and although our fields may be crimson, even by a fraternal blood, we will emerge from the fiery ordeal—we will come out through the valley of the Shadow of Death, and stand purified, redeemed, exalted by the struggle. The problem of self-government will have been solved, and the great experiment will have proved successful. No citizen of our own country, or of the world, will hereafter doubt the permanency of the American Union, or the capacity of man for self-government. Our triumph, in such a struggle, will be the jubilee of liberty throughout the world. Who will falter in such a cause? Who will, for a moment, doubt our success?—We cannot, will not, must not, shall not fail. Already the voice of party is silenced. We know now no party but that of our country, and will know none until our flag shall float again, not only over the walls of Sumpter, but over every other fort, and harbor, and State of the American Union.

In all of those so-called seceded States there are thousands still devoted to the Union, who look to us for succor, and who, with rejoicing thankfulness, will again behold unfolded over them the flag of the American Union. These loyal citizens we cannot, must not, dare not abandon. And the exiles who have been driven from their homes, because they loved the Union, must be restored and guarded by the protecting power of this great Government. Secession is revolution, it is rebellion, it is war, it is treason, and it must be suppressed; or acknowledge that we have no Government, and never can have. Peaceable secession! Why the very seceders must laugh at the preposterous folly. Peaceable, indeed!—Why, for months preceding the final development they were all arming and preparing for war, seizing our forts, our mints, our arsenals, our vessels, our treasure, firing upon unarmed steamers or schooners, and finally opening their batteries on one of our forts occupied only by a handful of starving soldiers. Peaceable, indeed! Why, did they not have traitors in the Cabinet, plotting the overthrow of the Government of which they were members, and do we not all know that, but for the sudden and majestic uprising of the American people, they would now be by force of arms in possession of the capital of the Union? For weeks and months the American Government forbore with an indulgence unexampled in the history of the world. We waited too long. We should have reinforced all the Southern forts, as urged upon the President by the illustrious Scott, in October last. We should have provisioned and reinforced Fort Sumpter immediately after its occupation, in December, by the heroic Anderson. We never should have permitted that fort to have been encircled in the cordon of fire and of hostile batteries with which it was surrounded, while patriots at home looked on with grief and sorrow, and all Europe, astonished at our imbecility, exclaimed that we had no Government, and prepared soon to acknowledge that of the Confederate States. But the President who permitted these things has retired in disgrace and infamy.—The past is gone; it is irrevocable, even by Almighty power; but the present and the future are ours, and in the coming glory that now dawns upon us, we must extinguish the memory of our humiliation and reproach.—These disgraceful scenes must never be re-enacted. The curtain has risen upon another act of the great drama. This rebellion will be suppressed at once by the strong arm of Government and the people. There can be no more hesitation, no more truce, with armed rebellion. The Confederate States have made war upon us, and we must all rally as one man, with overwhelming force, around the flag of our country, and unfold it where it waved a few months since, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, over every fort and State of the American Union. Fort Sumpter is now historic, and that flag must float again over its walls. It was our fort—exclusively ours—by law, by cession, and the Constitution. The right of property was ours, and so was the "exclusive jurisdiction," and had the noble son of Kentucky, accompanied by all his brave officers and men, and sustained by the mighty power of this Government, must again replace that flag over the walls of Sumpter, never to be surrendered until time shall be no more. And now, fellow-citizens, each day, each hour, is making history, and as I unroll the scroll of coming events, we read the closing words of this year: *Rebellion crushed—the Government maintained—the Union perpetuated—undivided and undivisable it rests now and forever on the eternal basis of the affections of a free and mighty people.*

Terrorism in the South.

When the turbid wave of Secession dashed over Maryland a few weeks since, it seemed as if every vestige of nationality and patriotism has been swept away, and we of Pennsylvania began to examine our flints and firelocks in the expectation of meeting an army in Delaware or Chester. If any one had predicted on that dark and fatal April day, when our fellow-citizens were murdered by an uncontrollable mob, that before another moon had set, the flag which was then dishonored would be elevated—that the cockade of treason would be banished—and an army of the Republic would pace the Streets of Maryland's metropolis unmolested, and all this without a single life or shedding a drop of of blood, he would have been regarded as an enthsiast or a dreamer. A month has not transpired, and yet we see every condition realized, and feel that Marylnd is as honestly and surely in the Union as Pennsylvania or New Jersey.

The agencies used for the purpose of securing the secession of Maryland, were the same which the conspirators successfully adopted in the extreme Southern States, and if Maryland had been on the other side of the Potomac, or under the rule of such men as Hunter, Letcher, and Mason, we would certainly see a Confederate army on Federal Hill, and meet the pickets of General Beauregard along Mason and Dixon's line. There is a very strong Southern sentiment among her people, her interests are largely identified with the system of slave labor, and there are men among those high in authority who were in constant conference with the conspirators, and anxious to carry out their schemes. They gained a temporary success, and to all appearances, and for all practical purposes, it was as effectual as that gained in Georgia or Florida.

In Maryland patriotism was crushed out by terror. There is no agency more potent than that which appeals to the imagination. It is natural for us to go with the multitude, and the multitude instinctively seeks the safest path. So long as peace reigned the people of Maryland were content to cling to their allegiance, but when a comparatively small band of ruffians precipitated murder amongst them, and threatened the lives of all who refused to bow down to the idol of treason, there were thousands who either accepted the humiliating alternative or fled for safety into more loyal States. Hundreds placed the Secession cockade on the breast, because a refusal might have brought the knife to the heart, or a pistol to the head. The reign of terror was complete, and its sceptre was acknowledged by all classes, from the Governor down to the town constable. The newspaper press actually surrendered, and either obeyed its commands or adopted a system of silence.

Maryland is not the only place in the world where terror may rule.—Unless the strong hand of law and order is applied, it is as apt to visit one section as another. Panics are easily created. A dozen men might go into Chestnut street at noon-day and terrify one-half of the people with a story about an invading army investing Fort Delaware, or Fort Mifflin, and if the affair was ingeniously managed we would have hundreds under arms before evening, and on the way to resist the invader. We might publish in this morning's journal a statement that a detachment of traitors had undermined Independence Hall, with the intention of blowing it up, and it would take a very large police force to keep the crowd which would certainly collect to apprehend the miscreants, or muse over the smouldering walls of our temple of freedom. The people of one-half of the Southern States have been driven into revolution by stories as absurd as these which we have used in illustration. There are thousands of people to-day in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi who love the Union as fervently as they did six months ago, and yet these people trample our flag because *they think it is the emblem* of their subjection, and drive every night with the fearful anticipation of having to encounter, at an early hour in the morning, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward at the head of an army of negro desperadoes and thieves.

Here is an illustration in point: A Richmond newspaper—and for scurrility, bad English, and falsehood commend us to the newspapers of Richmond—publishes a paragraph purporting to come from "The *Democrat*, of West Chester, *Pennsylvania*," to the the effect that military companies were being formed in that town, to invade the South, and that their banners were to be inscribed with the watchword, "Booty and Beauty." Then we have an impassioned appeal to the men of the South to fly to arms, march on Washington, and disperse the Administration which raises its armies by such a "hellish suggestion!" There is no such newspaper printed in West Chester as "*The Democrat*." We have traced this paragraph in nearly all the newspapers from Virginia to Texas, and it is but a specimen of the stories which are invented to madden and and mislead the people of the South.

The remedy which has been applied to Maryland, and with so much success, must be applied to the other States who have been terrified into acts of treason. The leaders must be overpowered, as they have been in Maryland. Terror must be banished, as it has been from Maryland. The people must be assured of safety.—Their fears must be appeased, their industry protected, and commerce permitted to seek its natural channels.—If we had permitted the *mob to control* that State, we do not think there would now be a thousand outspoken Union men from Snow Hill to Cumberland. We believe if General Butler or General Cadwalader entered New Orleans to-morrow, planted a battery on the levee, encamped five thousand troops on Canal street, and issued a proclamation similar to that published in Baltimore last Monday, the American flag would float from every flagstaff before night, and the *Picayune* would give us a leader next morning on the advantages of the Union, and the necessity for dealing with secession as with treason. We believe that there is a great Union feeling latent in all of these States.—Notwithstanding the precautions used to smother and conceal it, tokens of its existence are brought to us on almost every breeze that comes from the Gulf. It is bubbling up in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia; it has flooded out treason in Maryland and Missouri, and when the armies of the Republic are in Frankfort, Memphis, and Richmond, as they are in Baltimore and St. Louis, we will see the same glorious results which they have achieved. Thus far our triumph has been almost bloodless, and we pray that it may be so to the end.—*The Press.*

Serenade to Gen. Butler.—A Speech by Him.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Major General Butler, who is stopping at the National, received a complimentary serenade, to-night from his Massachusetts friends now in Washington. The music was by the Marine Band, who never performed in better taste and spirit.

It having become known about town that Butler was at the National, crowds thronged there to see him, and his room was beseiged by visitors until late in the night. Although much exhausted, he received them kindly and heartily. Some two thousand people collected in and about the hotel.

In response to the serenade and the cheers of the crowd, Gen. Butler spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. Foremost in the rank of those who fought for the liberty of the country in the Revolution; were the men of Massachusetts. It is an historical fact, to which I take pride in now referring, that in the Revolution, Massachusetts sent more men south of Mason's and Dixon's Line to fight for the cause of the country, than all the Southern Colonies put together; and in this second war, if war must come, to proclaim the Declaration of Independence anew, and as a necessary consequence establish the Union and the Constitution, Massachusetts will give, if necessary, every man in her borders—aye, and women! [Cheers.] I trust I may be excused *for speaking thus of Massachusetts;* but I am confident there are many within the sound of my voice whose hearts beat with proud memories of the old Commonwealth. There is this difference, I will say, between our Southern brothers and ourselves, that while we love our State with the true love of a son, we love the Union and the country with an equal devotion.—[Loud and prolonged applause.] We place no "States rights" before, above or beyond the Union. [Cheers.] To us our country is first, because it is our country, [three cheers,] and our State is next and second, because she is a part of our country and our State. [*Renewed* applause.] Our oath of allegiance to our country, and our oath of allegiance to our State, are interwreathed harmoniously, and never come in conflict or clash. He who duty to the State, and he that does his duty to the State does his duty to does his duty to the Union, does his the Union—"one and inseparable, now and forever." [Renewed applause.] As I look upon this demonstration of yours, I believe it to be prompted by a love of the common cause, and our common country a country so great and good; a Government so kind, so beneficent, that the hand from which we have only felt kindness is now for the first time raised in chastisement. [Applause.] Many things in a man's life may be worse than death. So, to a Government there may be many things, such as dishonor and disintegration, worse than the shedding of blood. [Cheers.] Our fathers purchased our liberty and country for us at an immense cost of treasure and blood, and by the bright heavens above, we will not part with them without first paying the original debt and the interest to this date!—[Loud cheers.] We *have in our veins* the same blood as they shed; we have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law. We will hold as a brother him who stands by the Union; we will hold as an enemy him who would strike from its constellation a single star. [Applause.]—But I hear some one say, "Shall we carry on this fratercidal war? Shall we shed our brother's blood, and meet in arms our brothers of the South?" I would say, "As our fathers did not hesitate to strike the mother country in the defence of our rights, so we should not hesitate to meet the brother as they did the mother." [Sensation.] If this unholy, this fratricidal war is forced upon us, I say, "Woe, woe to them who have made the necessity. Our hands are clean, our hearts are pure; but the Union must be preserved!"

Gen. Butler was interrupted here by an intense cheering. When silence was restored, he continued:—

At all hazard of money, and if need be, of every life this side of the Arctic Regions; [Cheers.] If the 25,000 Northern soldiers who are here are cut off, in six weeks 50,000 will take your places; and if they die by fever, pestilence or the sword, a quarter of a million will take their place, till our army of the reserve will be women with their broomsticks, to drive every enemy in the Gulf. [Cheers and laughter.] I have neither fear nor doubt of the issue. I feel only horror and dismay, for those who have made the war. God help them! we are here for our rights, for our country, for our flag.—Our faces are set South and there shall be no footstep backwards. [Immense applause.] He is mistaken who supposes we can be intimidated by threats or cajoled by compromise. The day of compromises is past.

The Government must be sustained, [cheers,] and when it is sustained, we shall give everybody in the Union their rights under the Constitution, as we always have, and everybody outside of the Union, the steel of the Union, till they shall come under the Union. [Cheers, and cries of "Good, go on."] It is impossible for me to go on speech-making; but if you will go home to your beds, and the Government will let me, I will go South fighing for the Union, and you will follow me.

Gen. Butler closed amid loud cheers; the band played some national airs, and "Home, Sweet Home," and after more cheers the crowd dispersed. Gen. Butler, on retiring to his room, was warmly congratulated by numerous friends.

☞ The rebel forces in Virginia have taken an oath within a few days to resist the authority of the United States by force of arms. Some few in Warrentown and other places refused to take it.